

OLIVE BRANCH.



ROCKVILLE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1840

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

The Olive Branch will be furnished for one year to the writer of the best New Year's Address for our CARRIER. It will be required to consist of not less than 50, nor more than 150 lines, and to be handed in by the 25th instant. We would have pleasure in awarding the offered premium to some poetical genius of our own village, or county, rather than to any one residing elsewhere.—The present year has been fruitful in themes. Genius of Poetry, awake! awake!

We are requested by T. A. Howard, Secretary, and M. Noel, Treasurer of the Parke county Seminary, to state that a meeting of the Trustees of the Institution is requested on Saturday the 12th instant, at Rockville. Important business makes it necessary for the Trustees generally to attend.

REMOVAL.

We have this week moved our office South-west of the Court House, to the upper room in the West end of the building occupied by Messrs. Cummings and Adamson as a Hat Store, where it will remain permanently.—This situation will be very convenient to our country friends having business at the office, and they are invited to call. They will observe that the entrance is by the stair way on the out side of the house at the West end.

We are happy to say that we are now in comfortable winter quarters; and, if our friends will excuse some unavoidable neglect of our editorial duties for a few weeks past, & till we get things righted up after our removal, they shall then see us fairly at our post.

“Civis” is on file and shall appear shortly.

The gentlemen whose names are contained in the following list, are respectfully solicited to act as agents in procuring and forwarding the names of subscribers to the Olive Branch.

J. FANDORNE, Esqr., Highland, Ver.
A. HARRIS, P. M., million co., Ia.
Mr. Conder,
Thomas Huff, Esqr., Newport.
Wm. Bales, Esq.,
S. Collett, Esq., Coleman's Prairie.

Those of our subscribers who have promised us country produce in payment of their subscriptions, will confer a particular favor by delivering it soon. Winter is now coming upon us with its “thousand and one” demands; and at this time, when numerous, important matters of general interest should engage our thoughts, we would like to exclude entirely all ideas of freezing and starving.

We are now prepared to receive the following articles: WOOD, COAL, HAY, CORN-MEAL, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, TALLOW, LARD, &c., at the customary market price. We hope our friends will bring us a sufficient supply.

PORK.

A drove of hogs, numbering 1426, was brought over from Kentucky yesterday, and driven through the city to the slaughter-houses in the northern suburbs. They were the finest drove we have seen this season. They were purchased, we believe, at \$4 50 and \$4 75.—Cin. Gaz.

Pork.—Packing Pork has commenced in this place, at about \$4 37½, we understand; about the same at Lawrenceburgh, and about \$4 75 at Cincinnati. Several droves of hogs have passed through this place for Cincinnati. What hogs there are in the country this year are good.—Corn is plenty, and stock hogs scarce.—Matters are so unsettled in the monetary affairs of the country, that it is difficult to say which way prices will tend.

Brookville Am.

EARTHQUAKE.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Monday 22d ult, says, We were visited on Saturday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, with an extraordinary storm, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. Shortly after nine the buildings in various parts of our city trembled and shook for several seconds, as if through the agency of an earthquake. Many of our citizens were alarmed, and the pause which immediately succeeded the shock, especially to those who were in situations of quiet and repose, calculated fully to experience the terrible sensation—was marked by a feeling of awe and solemnity. We have since been informed that the waters of the Delaware were agitated by a heavy and unusual swell at the same time.

ILLINOIS—OFFICIAL.

	Van Buren.	Harrison
Alexander	424	299
Adams	1352	1617
Bond	551	513
Bureau	279	434
Brown	434	301
Boone	222	220
Clay	338	218
Clark	611	667
Crawford	392	421
Calhoun	133	213
Carroll	69	244
Cass	315	397
Cook	1989	1034
Christian	147	89
Clinton	417	326
Champaign	141	154
Coles	695	1109
De Kalb	197	175
De Witt	316	293
Du Page	373	428
Edgar	720	783
Edwards	212	311
Effingham	207	52
Fayette	645	442
Fulton	1347	1253
Franklin	542	71
Greene	1175	870
Gallatin	1286	500
Hamilton	557	126
Hancock*	661	1313
Henry	86	162
Hardin	132	154
Iroquois	175	154
Jasper	178	78
Jefferson	727	210
Johnson	440	109
Jersey	360	517
Jo Daviess	680	1079
Jackson	337	210
Kane	774	810
Knox	541	740
Lawrence	597	676
La Salle	1638	1080
Lake	267	281
Lee	230	241
Livingston	78	85
Logan	167	260
Marion	573	175
Montgomery	520	311
Macon	377	250
McLean	531	683
McDonough	427	472
McHenry	271	346
Menard	374	434
Mercer	193	315
Morgan	1293	1533
Marshall	183	209
Macoupin	812	632
Madison	1184	1704
Monroe	563	370
Ogle	266	491
Peoria	767	744
Pope	268	391
Pike	1037	1149
Putnam	151	259
Perry	331	174
Rock Island	924	426
Randolph	817	715
Shelby	751	408
Sangamon	1249	2000
Scott	575	685
Stark	154	687
Schuyler	611	732
Stephenson	241	371
St. Clair	1783	989
Tazewell	661	1181
Union	636	78
Vermillion	587	1044
Wabash	254	509
Wayne	500	205
White	639	770
Warren	524	711
Will	1367	753
Whiteside	236	375
Winnebago	321	789
Washington	493	149
Williamson	578	103
	47,176	45,537
	45,537	

Dem. maj. 1939

BIRNEY, the abolition candidate, received 159 votes.

* The vote of Hancock is averaged in the above table.

EARNESTNESS IN PREACHING.—The energy of Rowland Hill's manner, at times, and the power of his voice are said to be almost overwhelming. It is related of him, that once at Wotton, while preaching, he was carried away by the impetuous rush of his feelings, and raising himself to his full stature he exclaimed, “Because I am in earnest, men call me an enthusiast, but I am not; mine are the words of truth and soberness. When I first came into this part of the country, I was walking on yonder hill: I saw a gravel pit fall in, and bury three human beings alive. I lifted my voice for help, so loud, that I was heard in the town below, at the distance of a mile; help came and rescued two of the poor sufferers. No one called me an enthusiast then;—and when I see eternal destruction ready to fall upon poor sinners, and about to entomb them irretrievably in an eternal mass of woe, and call on them to escape, shall I be called an enthusiast now? No, sinner, I am not an enthusiast in so doing; I call on thee aloud to fly for refuge to the hope set before thee in the Gospel of Jesus Christ.”

PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor PORTER, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation declaring that the Electors favorable to Gen. Harrison, in that State, have been chosen.

W. Courier.

TENNESSEE—OFFICIAL.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Anderson	627	228
Blount	1188	630
Bradley	467	791
Bledsoe	645	202
Claiborne.	632	733
Campbell.	481	328
Cocke.	917	80
Carter.	837	99
Grainger	646	
Greene	1032	1559
Hamilton.	607	472
Hakwins		198
Jefferson.	1811	131
Johnson.	398	49
Knox	2096	314
McMinn	1055	924
Monroe	923	928
Meigs		416
Marion	135	
Morgan	211	161
Polk.	195	338
Roane	1947	545
Rhea		174
Sullivan	828	1376
Sevier.	926	45
Washington	891	1081
	18,095	11,812
	MIDDLE TENNESSEE.	
Bedford	1878	2156
Davidson	1959	1275
Dickson		257
Fentress		
Franklin	845	1461
Giles	1190	1242
Hardin.		19
Hickman		600
Humphreys		150
Jackson	1181	380
Lawrence	165	
Lincoln	831	2532
Maury	1489	2025
Montgomery	1101	990
Overton		658
Robertson	1167	650
Rutherford	1697	1484
Smith	2637	689
Stewart		180
Sumner	764	1748
Wayne	494	
Warren	514	1934
White	1201	386
Williamson	2017	682
Wilson.	2550	870
	23,540	22,167
	WESTERN DISTRICT.	
Benton		43
Carroll	1361	252
Dyer	240	
Fayette	238	
Gibson	854	
Hardeman		134
Haywood	238	
Henderson	1041	
Henry	852	1079
McNairy	429	
Madison	774	
Obion		85
Perry	433	
Shelby	950	681
Tipton	73	
Weakley		195
	7,493	2,769

FROM THE LOG CABIN, NORTH BEND.

To my fellow-citizens from New Orleans to Downingville, and from Salt River to the Lake Waters, up and down the country, and cross wise:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Ever since the world begun—all the hunts and chases told on in all parts of creation, han't been only a mere flea hunt to the rale Fox chase that has just been completed in the United S. by the grace of God free and independent, at last.

It has been known to every body, that for the last ten years it has been impossible to hatch eggs, or raise poultry, or to trust any thing at large of that nature—night after night and day after day—nest after nest and chicken after chicken, was destroyed by the foxes, and they got so bold and brazen at last they would come into the poultry yard in open day, or any where else, and kept the hull feathered tribe a cackling pretty much all the while. At first the folks got traps and dogs; but it got so at last, that the foxes got so numerous; it was just as much as a dog's life was worth to attack 'em—and folks began to despair—especially as it was found that all the younger foxes got their directions from one rale sly fox, who as yet never had been track'd, or trap'd, or driven to his hole; he was every where, in every State almost, at the same time. And wherever he was reported to be, there it was found all the other foxes was most knowing and most impudent.

So it was concluded that it was no use to try & trap the common run of foxes, but if possible, make a general rally in all the States, and give chase to the old fox, especially—and not give him up till he was run to his hold, and then dig him out—for it was thought if he was only caught, all the rest would be pretty scarce. Well, this matter being agreed upon, the first thing next to be done was to select a good long-winded leader of the chase—one who would not give out, and whose horn would be heard furthest. And so we all agreed upon Old Tip—and we got him pretty well mounted, and he sounded his horn, and its echoes went up and down ri-

vers, and across valleys, and over mountains, till folks all about creation got well acquainted with the sound—and on a given day, they assembled at all their stations, and put in practice the few general rules of the chase, capering a little round, and having a few sham chases, jest to get nimble—and then on a signal from Old Tip's horn, they all started, and such a chase as I said afore, as then began, the hull created world has never before seen—for it was an everlasting wide and long country to chase over, and no one knowing yet where the fox would first break kiver all hands at first went to work beating the brush. The first track was struck in Louisiana, and about 3000 give chase there and run him out of the State—and he streaked it away North; as hard as he could clip it, and knowing all the secret by-ways, escaped till he reached the State of Maine.

The Maine boys were wide awake, and as soon as they struck his track there, they raised an mighty shout and headed him off. He then sheared on to New Hampshire, where they are pritty much all foxes—& there for a spell took breath. But hearing the coming shout he struck for Vermont, in hopes the “Green Mountings” would furnish a kiver—but they were all awake there, and about 8000 folks joined in the chase, and he remained no longer in Vermont than he could get out on't. “Well,” thinks he, “this is pritty tite work, and I'm off South agin, for they must be friendly to me there, seeing as how I tell'd all the foxes to be civil to the Southern Chickens”—and so he slipt along to Georgia. The Georgia folks, however, not liking the nature of the breed had already called their fox hunters together, and on the first show of a track they all opened, and about 5,000 give chase there in a most noble stile, and he turned tail and run towards the middle States. In passing through the old North State of Carolina, he finds things too wide awake there to stop a minit—and just so it continued all the way through Mary land, Delaware and Pennsylvania—though he bothered the hunters plagily in Pennsylvania, for they don't understand fox hunting much in that state—except in a few counties, especially in Bucks county, and that is the reason why in that county they always have good poultry and plenty on't. So he continued North.

In Connecticut and Rhode Island they gave him an amazing close run—and no time to stop or double, and almost caught him. As for Massachusetts, he knew pritty well he stood no chance there, and so you see but one strait chase across—and taking a bite in New Hampshire, he tried for New York and run considerable well along the Hudson—but such a howl as met him in the west was a shiverer for him, and he sheered off for Ohio, but that was out of the frying pan into the hot ashes—and looking around him and seeing all ready in the States—some 10,000, some 15,000, some more, some less—scouring the country round about and prepared to track—thinks he “its no use—to the victor belongs the spoils,” was the doctrine of my party, and I may as well go for it to the last,” and he made a dead track to the Log Cabin at the North Bend—with about 30,000 Buckeyes after him, & Old Tip at the head on'em. I was standing near the door and I seed him coming, and now thinks I—here goes for Log Cabin mercy and hospitality, and I opened the door and in he streak'd—and just then up come Old Tip all of a lather. “He is safe,” says I, “General—we have got him snug at last.”

“Well,” says the General to his friends, “fellow-citizens, the chase is up; the old fox is in my possession, and I hope you will be satisfied that the major and I will take good care of him, and give a good account of him. He is not in condition just now to be held up by the tail—he has had a hard run, and is considerably soiled; but he'll do no more harm—let all go home and let their poultry out as in good times. You will not be troubl'd by foxes for a good spell to come, and if you are, its your own falt, not mine;” and with that, all join'd in three hearty cheers for “Tippecoonce and Tyler, too.”

J. DOWNING, Major, &c.

From the Baltimore Patriot. FREEDOM AND PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

We made some remarks in our last, touching the healthy, restorative action of the ONE TERM principle, as about to be introduced in the Presidential office, in preventing for the future, the patronage of the general government from being brought into conflict with the freedom of elections. This is in itself a great measure of reform, and it will be greatly aided by the corresponding action or practice of the one term executive, in letting it be known to the subordinates of every grade—to the federal office holders, whose name is legion, that the business of influencing public opinion, and of operating upon the freedom of elections, will no longer constitute any portion of their duty. On the other hand, the office holder under the reform administration, will be to devote himself exclusively, as such, to the business of his office—cautiously abstaining from all efforts to practice upon public opinion in reference to the elections, and leaving to the body of the people to whom it justly belongs, the right of passing upon the conduct of their agents, and

bringing them to het judgment of the ballot boxes alike uninfluenced by the threats and bribes of power.

The healthful reforms, doubly healthful and necessary, from the existing and crying abuses, pertain in their application more particularly to the National Executive. And to their direct and thorough application from and after the 4th of March next, the country now looks forward with full confidence—not doubting that the distinguished & veteran head of the the administration, who has been faithful in all the past, will be both prompt and faithful in carrying out the great reform principles to which he is by his life and conduct pledged, and which are so near the hearts of his friends and his country's friends.

But while awaiting these healthful reforms as to be interposed in due season, through the agency of the National Executive, and the new system of administration of public affairs, to be introduced, there are other measures of reform, in regard to the purity of elections, for the accomplishment of which we must look to the several States, and to their legislation, respectively. Among the reforms, to which recent abuses and rumor of abuses, especially point, as necessary, is that of taking order for the prevention of the system of “colonizing,” as it is called, in view of a coming election, and for closing the door, so far as judicious legislation may render practicable, against the introduction in one election district of a State, the votes of those who belong to another.

So far as different States are concerned, the needful and most efficient remedy would seem to lie in such a modification of the election laws, as would fix the State and Presidential elections, as they occur, on the same day, in all the States. If the general election, or the Presidential election took place on the same day in all the twenty six States of the Union, it would go a great way in preventing if it did not cut up by the roots, the corrupt practice, of which we have heard so much in these latter days, of introducing votes from one States to infest the polls, and swell the ballots in another State. This reform appears to be easily practicable, & the extent of its beneficial influence is certainly highly necessary. Though no frauds of the kind have been committed still it's just as well to close the door against such frauds. For truly may it be said that such is the importance of the ballot box, in a representative government, that its purity should not only be sedulously guarded against, but be placed if possible, above suspicion. When there is no constitutional impediment existing a little State legislation of the simplest character is all that would be necessary to bring about this reform—And where the fundamental law of a State might place its veto upon such a system of reform, a due consideration of the abuses that might grow out of holding important elections in the neighboring States, on different days would probably lead to the conclusion that the value of the proposed reform would even justify the removal of such an obstacle.

Our conclusion is that whosoever the real FRIENDS of the FREEDOM AND PURITY of the ELECTIONS have controlling power of the necessary legislation, the reform which is involved in the fixing of elections throughout the country on the same day, will, so far as practicable, be honestly and promptly carried out. The friends of good government, we may confidently count on, before hand, as in favor of this measure, as indeed of every other just and practicable measure for guarding the integrity of the ballot boxes. They, it is certain, have long believed that gross abuses were annually practised by the adverse parties upon the purity of elections. Unfortunately, however, the friends of good government did not always possess the power necessary to impose the rightful and efficient remedy; or possessing it for a time did not always retain this useful power.

But now, it must be admitted, the case is altered.—While abuses of the elective right were generally thought to be chiefly on one side, it was perhaps asking too much of the side, to which these abuses were rendered subsidiary, to lend its aid in a real and hearty effort for their correction. This would perhaps be to much of a tax upon poor human nature, especially as embodied in partisan politicians in election times. But now, when from recent developments, and conspiracies, the adverse party appear to suspect that fraude upon the ballot boxes might probably be practised by both parties, there is good hope that both parties will unite in the necessary measures for their prevention. At all events we hold that the period has arrived for affording a test as to the real wish of politicians and parties. The legislatures of the several States, will as they assemble doubtless take order for interposing additional guards to the freedom and purity of elections. And after the abuses and rumor of abuses of the elective franchise, that have been sounded throughout the land, during the recent campaign, he must at once and forever be precluded from all color of right or title to the name of a friend to the purity of elections, who opposes such measures of reform, or even withholds his active efforts for their adoption.

—The population of the state of Connecticut is according to recent census, 310,131. Increase in ten years, 12,420